

CLEARANCE SALE AT BLOM'S

HONOLULU HISTORY USUALLY DATES FROM THE TIME OF THE LAST SALE AT BLOM'S BECAUSE THAT IS AN EVENT ALWAYS OF AS MUCH IMPORTANCE AS THE ARRIVAL OF A TWIN-LADEN STORK. BLOM'S PRICES INTRODUCED AT HIS CLEARANCE SALES SET THE TONGUES OF THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIVES WAGGING. THEY INSTILL IN THEIR HEARTS A DESIRE TO LAY IN A SUPPLY OF MATERIALS FOR THE WINTER SEWING. ONE OF THE HISTORY-MAKING DAYS WILL BE HERE ON WEDNESDAY, WHEN THE DOORS AT BLOM'S WILL BE THROWN OPEN AND THE GREATEST ARRAY OF DRY GOODS EXPOSED TO VIEW OF A CAREFUL BUYING COMMUNITY. VALUES ARE POSITIVE, MATERIALS SUPERB, EXACT, NOTHING OF THE NEAR-GOOD SORT.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

SET COVERS.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 3c. Sale Price |35c |
| 5c. Sale Price |50c |
| 7c. Sale Price |75c |
| 9c. Sale Price |1.00 |
| 11c. Sale Price |1.25 |
| 13c. Sale Price |1.50 |
| 15c. Sale Price |1.75 |
| 17c. Sale Price |2.00 |

SKIRTS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Regular 90c. Sale Price |50c |
| Regular 1.50. Sale Price |1.15 |
| Regular 2.00. Sale Price |1.50 |
| Regular 2.45. Sale Price |1.80 |
| Regular 2.50. Sale Price |1.75 |
| Regular 3.00. Sale Price |1.90 |
| Regular 3.50. Sale Price |2.50 |

NIGHTGOWNS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Regular 75c. Sale Price |50c |
| Regular 1.00. Sale Price |65c |
| Regular 1.25. Sale Price |90c |
| Regular 1.50. Sale Price |1.15 |
| Regular 1.75. Sale Price |1.25 |
| Regular 2.00. Sale Price |1.35 |
| Regular 2.50. Sale Price |1.75 |
| Regular 3.00. Sale Price |2.00 |

DRAWERS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Regular 35c. Sale Price |25c |
| Regular 75c. Sale Price |45c, 50c |
| Regular 1.00. Sale Price |65c, 75c |
| Regular 1.50. Sale Price |1.00, 1.15 |
| Regular 1.65. Sale Price |1.15 |

COMBINATION SUITS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Regular \$2.25. Sale Price |\$1.50 |
| Regular \$2.90. Sale Price |\$2.00 |
| Regular \$3.75. Sale Price |\$2.50 |
| Regular \$7.00. Sale Price |\$5.50 |

SHIRTSWAISTS IN LAWN AND MULL.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Regular \$1.00. Sale Price |65c each |
| Regular \$1.25. Sale Price |75c each |
| Regular \$1.50. Sale Price |90c each |
| Regular \$2.00. Sale Price |\$1.35 each |
| Regular \$2.25. Sale Price |\$1.50 each |
| Regular \$2.50. Sale Price |\$1.75 each |

PRICES ON SILK AND NET WAISTS CUT IN HALF

ETING—PACIFIC AND—NOTHING BETTER.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2-4 Sheetting |30c yard |
| 3-4 Sheetting |35c yard |
| 4-4 Sheetting |40c yard |
| 5-4 Sheetting |45c yard |
| 6-4 Sheetting |50c yard |

SHEETS.

| | |
|-------|---------------|
| 81x90 |75c each |
| 72x90 |70c each |
| 63x90 |65c each |

PILLOW CASES.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 42x56 Pillow Cases; regular \$2.05 doz. |\$1.50 |
| 45x56 Pillow Cases; regular \$2.75 doz. |\$2.10 |

ONE OF OUR STRONGEST LINES IS EMBROIDERIES. ON ACCOUNT OF IMPORTING DIRECT WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE PROFIT OF THE MIDDLEMAN. DURING THIS SALE WE WILL OFFER OUR MAGNIFICENT LINE OF EMBROIDERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

THERE WILL BE A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF TORCHON LACES, TOO. THOSE FOR WHICH WE HAVE ALWAYS GOT A DOLLAR A DOZEN WILL BE SOLD AT SIXTY CENTS AND THE SIXTY CENT GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR THIRTY-FIVE. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ALL OTHERS.

BOYS' REGATTA SUITS—FAST COLORS GUARANTEED.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Regular \$1.50. Sale Price |\$1.00 Suit |
| Regular \$1.65. Sale Price |\$1.25 Suit |
| Regular \$1.75. Sale Price |\$1.25 Suit |
| Regular \$2.00. Sale Price |\$1.35 Suit |
| Regular \$2.50. Sale Price |\$1.50 Suit |
| Regular \$3.00. Sale Price |\$1.90 Suit |
| Regular \$3.50. Sale Price |\$2.25 Suit |

CORSETS—THOMPSON'S GLOVE-FITTING AND W. B. NUFROM.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 65c-pair Corsets |Sale Price |50c pair |
| \$1.00 pair Corsets |Sale Price |75c pair |
| \$1.50 pair Corsets |Sale Price |\$1.15 pair |
| \$2.25 pair Corsets |Sale Price |\$1.50 pair |
| \$3.00 pair Corsets |Sale Price |\$2.00 pair |

HOSIERY—LADIES' HOSE IN BLACK, WHITE AND TAN.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Regular 25c pair |Sale Price |20c pair |
| Regular 35c pair |Sale Price |25c pair |
| Regular 50c pair |Sale Price |35c pair |
| Regular 65c pair |Sale Price |50c pair |
| Regular 75c pair |Sale Price |60c pair |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| INDIAN HEAD, 33-inch wide. |Sale Price |10c yard |
| A. F. C. Gingham |11 yards for \$1.00 | |
| Flannellette |11 yards for \$1.00 | |
| Percale and Scotch Gingham, 36-inch wide. |Sale Price, 8 yards for \$1.00 | |
| Fig. Lawns, fast colors; reg. 10c. yd. |Sale Price, 16 yards for \$1.00 | |
| Nainsooks in 12 yd. pieces; reg. \$2.75 piece. |Sale Price \$2.25 piece | |
| Victoria Lawns, 10 yd. pieces; reg. 75c piece. |Sale Price, 60c piece | |
| 90c piece. |Sale Price, 75c piece | |
| \$1.75 piece. |Sale Price, \$1.35 piece | |
| \$2.00 piece. |Sale Price, \$1.50 piece | |
| English Long Cloth, 12 yd. per; reg. \$1.80 piece. |Sale Price, \$1.50 piece | |
| \$1.50 piece. |Sale Price, \$1.10 piece | |

LINENS.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Pillow Linen, 45-inch; regular 90c yd. |Sale Price |65c yd. |
| Pillow Linen; regular 60c. yd. |Sale Price |40c yd. |
| Linen Sheetting; 90x90; reg. \$2.50 yd. |Sale Price |\$1.90 yd. |
| Linen Sheetting; 90x90; reg. \$1.75 yd. |Sale Price |\$1.00 yd. |

TABLE DAMASK.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Regular 75c yd. |Sale Price |60c yd. |
| Regular \$1.00 yd. |Sale Price |75c yd. |
| Regular \$1.15 yd. |Sale Price |85c yd. |
| Regular \$1.35 yd. |Sale Price |90c yd. |
| Regular \$2.00 yd. |Sale Price |\$1.25, \$1.35 yr. |
| Regular 40c yd. |Sale Price |25c yd. |

TOWELS—TURKISH.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Regular \$1.50 dozen |Sale Price |\$1.20 dozen |
| Regular \$2.00 dozen |Sale Price |\$1.50 dozen |
| Regular \$2.25 dozen |Sale Price |\$1.75 dozen |
| Regular \$2.50 dozen |Sale Price |\$1.90 dozen |
| Regular \$4.50 dozen |Sale Price |\$3.00 dozen |
| Regular \$5.00 dozen |Sale Price |\$3.50 dozen |
| Regular \$6.00 dozen |Sale Price |\$4.00 dozen |
| Regular \$9.00 dozen |Sale Price |\$7.00 dozen |
| Regular \$12.00 dozen |Sale Price |\$8.50 dozen |

Sale Begins at 8 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 1st, at Blom's

MISO CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

Imported from beans with the addition of some rice or oats, the whole being salted and subjected to prolonged boiling. This seems to be the only preparation applied.

"The Collector assesses the article for duty as a sauce at forty per cent ad valorem, under Paragraph 241 of the Tariff Act of 1897, in view of the definition in Brinckley's Japanese-English Dictionary which describes 'miso' as a kind of sauce made of wheat, beans and salt."

"The protestants make the single claim that 'miso' is dutiable as a non-fermented manufactured article, under Section 6 at twenty per cent ad valorem."

is "Miso" Vegetable

"Prepared or preserved."

In the first place we concede rice and beans in their natural state to be vegetables. But what did Congress mean by the use of the words "prepared or preserved"? First as to the word "prepared."

"It must be borne in mind that we are dealing with a Tariff Act which has to do with articles imported from foreign countries. The time required for transportation may be great or small according to circumstances. And in the nature of things the vegetable imported must be preserved at least to the extent of withstanding the period of transportation, yet the Board of General Appraisers and the Courts have held that vegetables prepared simply, to withstand the period of transportation are not "prepared or preserved" within the meaning of Paragraph 241. And no one will question that such limited preservation is to some extent if not, in the tariff sense, a preparation, and so it would seem that the preparation on which Paragraph 241 makes cognizance is a preparation amounting to preservation for an indefinite period. The use of the word "prepared" the alternative of "preserved" and the additional words "including pickles" seems to imply preparation carried to the point of indefinite preservation. The Court should not be confounded with articles such as sauerkraut, gorkins and the like which are classified as "pickles" nor with olives green and ripe which are specifically otherwise enumerated. As to the significance of the word "pickles" see T. D. 26849, G. A. 6201, Vol. 10—533.

A vegetable may be prepared as an article for immediate consumption, but without doubt that is not what Congress had in mind in using that

particular word. It is in respect to future consumption that Congress contemplated. Upon our tables daily appear the usual vegetables prepared but they are not prepared in the sense of prepared for future consumption. A vegetable may be prepared, certainly, for future use and the process employed will be termed merely preparation, and yet preservation is the result. This is illustrated, perhaps crudely, in the "Doctor Chip." Fresh from the cook it is usually considered as a prepared vegetable and yet the character of preparation results in the preservation of the article for future use for an indefinite period. The words "prepared" seem to be used in the decision as synonymous. One decision will speak of an article as "prepared," while another, considering the same character of preservation, will speak of the article as "preserved."

On the other hand the word "preserved" has the usually accepted meaning of a condition to resist fermentation or decay for an indefinite period in contradistinction to temporary preservation.

One can better understand the use of the term "prepared or preserved" by considering the class and condition of imported vegetables that have been declared by the Board of General Appraisers and the Federal Courts to be vegetables "prepared or preserved" under paragraph 241. For instance: BEET ROOT cut into small pieces and kilt dried.

In Treasury Decision 24370, G. A. 5326, Vol. 6, page 341, the Court draws the distinction between vegetables on the one hand in their relatively natural state and vegetables prepared or preserved and there the Court said:

"There are numerous cases in which the question has been presented whether given substances, ADVANCED beyond their natural condition by drying, or by drying and cutting or splitting, were for the purpose of classification under the Tariff Act, 'prepared or preserved' on the one hand or 'crude' or 'unmanufactured' on the other. The words 'crude' or 'unmanufactured' in such a connection, have been interpreted to mean RELATIVELY crude or unmanufactured and some more positive change of condition from the NATURAL state of the produce than that effected by drying and cutting has been held to be necessary to remove it from classification as an article 'crude' or 'unmanufactured' to that of the same article 'prepared or preserved.'"

"The phrase 'vegetables in their natural state' in said Paragraph 257, (Paragraph 257 is as follows: 'Vegetables in their natural state not specially provided for in this act * * * in our judgment describes vegetables

with the natural moisture still inhering in its substance and having the form and characteristics of fresh vegetables. But where evaporation has advanced, SO FAR AS TO THE AMOUNT TO PRESERVATION, WHETHER AFFECTED BY NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL MEANS, we do not think that the resulting product can be said to be a vegetable in its natural state. And where the article has been cut as well as dried, A FORTIORI it is excluded by the restrictive words of this provision. RELATIVELY speaking at least it is a prepared or preserved vegetable and unless the provision for 'vegetables prepared or preserved' in said Paragraph 241 has a commercial import narrower than the common meaning of those words, such goods will fall within its purview. There is no evidence of any such commercial meaning and the Board will not assume that it exists."

Again in Treasury Decision 28174, (Supra) Cauliflower was trimmed, washed and packed in brine for preservation during transportation. Except for the emersion in brine, incidental trimming or cutting, and incidental breaking of the heads in some instances, the plant appeared to be substantially in the condition of a fresh vegetable, after it had been cut from the stalk; it was placed in brine to preserve it during transportation and until it was used in the manufacture of pickles, before which latter process, it was subjected to a bath of cold water for the purpose of removing the salt and restoring it, as nearly as it might be, to the condition of the fresh vegetable cauliflower." The court here said:

"Brine or salt water is frequently employed as a medium in which to import vegetable substances OTHERWISE IN A CRUDE STATE where it is desired to effect their temporary preservation and place them in the hands of the manufacturers in this country as a raw material for more ADVANCED products. To treat such commodities as CRUDE or not 'preserved' in the tariff sense seems in accordance with common sense, the policy of the law and the trend of recent decisions of the Courts and the Board."

To the same effect are the cases of Hills Bros. Co. against United States, 123 Fed., 477, involving the question of whether halved lemons in brine were free as fruits in brine, or lemon peel not preserved. * * * are dutiable as lemon peel preserved."

The decisions quoted use the word ADVANCE advisedly. And use it in an endeavor to convey the idea of the retention of the vegetable form, taste and characteristics in spite of

the laws of nature which bring about decay. It is still a vegetable. The wordable has been ADVANCED so that its taste, form, and general characteristics still exist as though in the fresh and natural state. Cauliflower, tomatoes, peas, corn, and the like, as well as fruits preserved by whatever be the process, that they may be used for future consumption are "advanced" from their natural state when suitable for immediate consumption. And when we consider for a moment the usual canned vegetables, familiar to family use we cannot but say that after all the preparation or the preservation of the vegetable is but an advance to the extent of serving as fresh what has in fact been preserved. If that were not the test the significance of the word "preserved" would be disregarded. Obviously the "advance" made in the vegetable is the additional quality brought about by the process which permits the serving of the vegetable as fresh which but for the process employed in the advance would have decayed. It is the advance to future life and use over present natural conditions subject to decay and loss.

Questions of Doubt Should be Decided in Favor of the Importer.

Moreover, if there be any doubt in this case which we respectfully submit there should not be, under the law and the evidence, that doubt should be resolved in favor of the importer.

As said in Hartruff vs. Wiegmann, 121 U. S. 609-616, 30 L. Ed. 1012. "But if the question were one of doubt, the doubt would be resolved in favor of the importer, as duties are never imposed on the citizen upon vague or doubtful interpretations."

Again in Amer. Net & Twine Co. vs. Worthington, 141 U. S. 468, 35 L. Ed. 824. * * * but were the question one of doubt, we would still feel obliged to resolve the doubt in favor of the importer, since the intention of Congress to impose a higher duty should be expressed in clear and unambiguous language."

"This provision of the statute should be liberally construed in favor of the importer * * *"

Benizer vs. U. S., 192 U. S. 38-55.

"In construing the various provisions of the Acts of Congress imposing duties upon importations, in cases of doubt, the construction MOST FAVORABLE to the importer must be adopted."

John Brunner, a deserter from Fort Hamilton, was captured at the sick bed of his father in Wallingford, Conn. He deserted because he was refused leave of absence on receiving a message from his parent.

HEAVY LESSON FOR JAPANESE

Decision Of Witness To Help Assailant Too Late

Another attempt to fix a Japanese case out of court was quickly frustrated by Judge Andrade this morning, and both the defendant and complaining witness were so heavily punished that it will make others attempting the same game a little more wary.

The case was that of Tanabe, who was accused by a fellow countryman named Hashimoto of assaulting him during a drunken fight Monday night last. The head and hand of the complaining witness bore speaking evidence of his assertions to Leal and the police officers when he asked that his assailant be arrested.

Just before court convened, Hashimoto signed the complaint against Tanabe, drawn out in accordance with the statements made by him to the authorities. Then he went out and sat by Tanabe until the latter's case was called, and what passed between them evidently caused Hashimoto to agree to get the other off.

On the stand, Hashimoto testified that he was so drunk on the night of the attack that he remembered nothing and did not know even whether he had been hurt with a knife or a bottle. The professed ignorance was so palpably overdone that it caused Judge Andrade to say that he was tired of Japanese cases being fixed outside, and the court would deal with the witness if he kept up his line of testimony.

Officer Apana and Chief Leal both testified that Hashimoto, although he had been drinking before he made the complaint, was not drunk and knew perfectly what he was doing when he went in a cab together with Apana and Kelly and pointed out the offender to the officers.

As a result Tanabe was fined the limit for his offense, \$100, and Hashimoto was adjudged guilty of contempt of court in not only attempting to defeat the ends of justice, but admitting on the stand that the oth-

NO PILIKIA OVER THE LUAU

Mayor Fern And His Secretary Are Surprised

In regard to the article published in the morning paper relative to alleged trouble over the Mayor's luau, Secretary Rivenburgh said:

"There is no trouble that we know of. I do not see why there should be any feeling at the Executive building, for the list of invitations was made up there in the Governor's office. We have acted on them as they came in. There is absolutely no difficulty over the financing, and I cannot understand why anything should be published that has no foundation, especially at this time when we should try to make a general good impression on the Congressmen."

Mayor Fern said: "There is no pilikia. I am not worried in the least. I started the luau, and while I am willing that others shall have credit for their aid, I do not know why any fuss should be made in regard to the matter. We are working for the general good of the community. We have tried to be absolutely fair in the matter of invitations, and as far as I know everybody is satisfied. It was certainly poor business to publish such a story at this time."

Fifteen skeletons, found lying together in a manner to indicate hasty burial during the excavation for the United States hospital at Washington, D. C., bring to light, it is believed, some Indian or piratical tragedy of early days.

Believing they were burglars George Sparks shot and killed his brother-in-law, Abe Vinson, and barely missed his sister at Fulton, Ky. The Vinsons were visiting Sparks and had left the house during the night on account of the heat.

er man was his friend and that he wanted to get him off. This was but thirty minutes after he had signed the complaint. He was fined ten dollars.

A Thought For You

No two men are just alike — no two suits should be just alike.

You want perfect-fitting clothing, don't you?

Only way is to have them made for you.

Get us to make them for you, because we guarantee satisfaction. We find it easy to do this.

Expensive!

No, not when you get satisfaction.

Our business suits made to your measure for Twenty-five Dollars are incomparable. Our evening clothes excell.

Geo. A. Martin,

Hotel Street.

BISKERY Oriental basket — a new line. Fans, Mats, Tapes, Post Cards. HAWAII & SOUTH SEAS CURIO CO., YOUNG BUILDING (next Cable Office—Bishop St.)